

to reach out to children at the lower levels as well as children moving through the middle schools and high schools.

One of the things I find most appealing is the good amendment you pointed out to try to find out what is happening out there across the country, what is working, what is demonstrating good results. The summer is really going to be a key time in terms of helping children.

The last point I will make is that in looking at the country and trying to enhance education accomplishment, most educators would say, particularly for children who are hard-pressed, that the summer interlude is a dangerous time. Children fall behind. A lot of it is that they are sort of moving along, gradually making some progress. Then they run into the summertime, and they fall behind again; they have to start over again. So this summer period—trying to find ways in which they can have effective programs so children who may be behind a little bit can catch up, get some advantage, retain the knowledge they may have gained, get some advantage in making up for perhaps some other area of need—makes them better prepared in the next full period. All of this deserves our thought.

The good amendment is going to help us do some important work in this area. I thank the two Senators for their initiative and those the good Senators have referenced for their help as well.

If there is no further comment, I ask, what is the question before the Senate at the present time?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further debate? If not, the question is on agreeing to amendment No. 450, as modified.

The amendment (No. 450), as modified, was agreed to.

Mr. KENNEDY. Madam President, I move to reconsider the vote, and I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. KENNEDY. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there be a period for morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### IRAN-LIBYA SANCTIONS ACT

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I strongly support S. 994, which would

extend the Iran-Libya Sanctions Act for 5 years.

Current U.S. law imposes economic sanctions on foreign companies that invest in Libya's oil sector, but those sanctions expire on August 5th. The need for the sanctions is as strong today as when they were enacted in 1996. They deserve to be extended. Easing sanctions on Libya by allowing the law to expire would have a far-reaching negative effect on the battle against international terrorism and the twelve-year pursuit of justice for the 270 victims of the bombing of Pan Am Flight 103.

Current law requires the President to impose at least 2 out of 6 sanctions listed in the statute on foreign companies that invest more than \$20 million in 1 year in Iran's energy sector, or \$40 million in 1 year in Libya's energy sector. The 6 sanctions are the following:

(1) Denial of Export-Import Bank loans, credits, or credit guarantees for U.S. exports to the firm.

(2) Denial of licenses for the U.S. export of military or militarily-useful technology to the firm.

(3) Denial of U.S. bank loans exceeding \$10 million in 1 year to the firm.

(4) If the sanctioned firm is a financial institution, a prohibition on the firm's service as a primary dealer in U.S. government bonds; and/or a prohibition on the firm's service as a repository for U.S. government funds.

(5) Prohibition on U.S. government procurement from the firm.

(6) A restriction on imports from the firm.

Under Section 9(c) of current law, the President may waive the sanctions on the ground that doing so is important to the U.S. national interest. For Libya, the law terminates if the President determines that Libya has fulfilled the requirements of all U.N. resolutions relating to the 1988 bombing of Pan Am Flight 103. Those conditions, which were imposed by the international community, require the Government of Libya to accept responsibility for the actions of its intelligence officer, disclose information about its involvement in the bombing, provide appropriate compensation for the families of the victims of Pan Am Flight 103, and fully renounce international terrorism.

President Bush has emphasized his support for these conditions. As he stated on April 19, "We have made it clear to the Libyans that sanctions will remain until such time as they not only compensate for the bombing of the aircraft, but also admit their guilt and express remorse." Yet the Government of Libya continues to refuse to meet the conditions of the international community. Until it does, both the United States and the international community should continue to impose sanctions on the regime.

Despite the conventional wisdom that economic sanctions do not work, they have been effective in the case of Libya. As a result of the United Na-

tions sanctions, the U.S. sanctions, and diplomatic pressure, the Libyan Government finally agreed in 1999 to a trial by a Scottish court sitting in the Netherlands of two Libyans indicted for the bombing. Last January 31, one of the defendants, a Libyan intelligence agent, was convicted of murder for that atrocity.

The court's decision clearly implicated the Libyan Government. The conviction was a significant diplomatic and legal victory for the world community, for our nation, which was the real target of the terrorist attack, and for the families of the victims of Pan Am Flight 103.

The Iran Libya Sanctions Act is also intended to help level the playing field for American companies, which have been prohibited from investing in Libya by a Presidential Order issued by President Reagan in 1986. The statute enacted in 1996 imposed sanctions on foreign companies that invest more than \$40 million in any year in the Libyan energy sector. The objective of the 1996 law is to create a disincentive for foreign companies to invest in Libya and help ensure that American firms are not disadvantaged by the U.S. sanctions. Since the sanctions on U.S. firms will continue, it is essential to extend the sanctions on foreign firms as well.

The Administration has indicated that it has no evidence of violations of the law by foreign companies. But some foreign companies are clearly poised to invest substantially in the Libyan petroleum sector, in violation of the law. A German company, Wintershall, is reportedly considering investing hundreds of millions of dollars in the Libyan oil industry.

Allowing current law to lapse before the conditions specified by the international community are met would give a green light to foreign companies to invest in Libya, putting American companies at a clear disadvantage. It would reward the leader of Libya, Colonel Qadhafi, for his continuing refusal to comply with the U.N. resolutions. It would set an unwise precedent of disregard for U.N. Security Council Resolutions. It would undermine our ongoing diplomatic efforts in the Security Council to prevent the international sanctions from being permanently lifted until Libya complies with the U.N. conditions. And it would prematurely signal a warming in U.S.-Libyan relations.

Our European allies would undoubtedly welcome the expiration of the U.S. sanctions. European companies are eager to increase their investments in Libya, but they do not want to be sanctioned by the United States. They are ready to close the book on the bombing of Pan Am Flight 103, and open a new chapter in relations with Libya.

But the pursuit of justice is not only for American citizens. Citizens of 22 countries were murdered on Pan Am Flight 103, including citizens of many European countries. The current sanctions were enacted on behalf of these